(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2200.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1789.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October* 15.

ON the 3d inſtant, the cannon of the ſeraglio announced the favourable news received from the grand vizier, who, on the 21ſt of September, attacked the Auſtrian camp in a valley about two leagues from Caranſebes, and after an obſtinate ſtruggle, forced the enemy to a precipitate retreat, and purſued them for three hours, with great ſlaughter, and took ſeveral pieces of artillery, with arms, accoutrements and baggage, which the flying army had abandoned. The grand vizier had fixed his head quarters at Mehadia. This intelligence was no ſooner divulged, than the courtiers and clergy proclaimed the ſultan gazi, or victorious; and on the 10th inſtant, a proclamation to this effect was read in all the moſques of this capital: A religious ceremony anſwerable to general thankſgivings in Chriſtendom, which is to take place all over the Ottoman empire.

Oct. 22. Letters juſt arrived from Akiſka adviſe, that the Turks have obtained an important advantage over the joint force of the Ruſſians and Georgians, in the neighbourhood of Tiflis, in which they have taken a conſiderable number of priſoners.

LONDON, *November* 10.

On the death of Duc de Penthievre, the duke of Orleans ſucceeds to all the eſtate, which, with his other rentals, will amount to 310,000l. ſterling a year! The moſt prodigious property of any ſubject in Europe.

Dec. 10. The names of places, as well as of perſons, are often derived from circumſtances curious in their origin; among theſe, the following is perhaps not the leaſt ſingular:—A few months ſince, a Jew that dealt in diamonds, going accidentally into a public houſe at Wapping, happened to want change for a guinea, which occaſioning the landlady to pull out the contents of her pocket in ſearch of a ſix-pence to make up the ſum, a large pearl was noticed by the Jew, which the landlady ſaid was given her by a ſailor, and had been carried in his pocket ſeveral years: The Jew betraying much anxiety to purchaſe it, ſo enhanced its value in the poſſeſſor's opinion, that her huſband applied to an eminent jeweller in the city, and ſold it for ſuch a conſiderable ſum, that retiring from buſineſs ſoon after, and purchaſing ground near Holywell-mount, he built a ſmall row of houſes, to which he has given the name of Pearl-place, in commemoration of the incident that gave riſe to the undertaking. The tar, the inſtrument of this good fortune, died in his laſt voyage to the Eaſt-Indies.

In public meetings and private families, the firſt health given is, almoſt without exception, for the recovery of our moſt gracious and afflicted ſovereign. The cuſtom of drinking to the health and proſperity of our ſuperiors, or of our equals, is to be traced to very remote antiquity. This practice was in vogue among the Grecians, ſo early as Theſeus, in thoſe times which are diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory by the ſplendid appellation of the heroic ages; that is many ages before the Chriſtian æra.

Aſconius, in explaining the meaning of drinking after the manner of the Greeks, ſays, that it was their cuſtom, in their libations, firſt to name their friends in terms of eſteem and affection, and wiſhes for their proſperity Every time they venerated the gods, or wiſhed health to their friends, it was in neat wine; nay, it was indiſpenſable in this religious ceremony, for ſuch it was counted, to drink wine, not only undiluted with water, but without any other of the mixtures then uſed, as ſaffron, honey, &c.

The Roman gallants uſed to take off as many glaſſes to their miſtreſſes as there were letters in their names, according to Martial, who ſays,

"Let ſix full cups to Nævia's health go round,
"And fair Tuſtina's be with ſeven crown'd."

There is now in the neighbourhood of Harrow on the Hill, a curioſity not unworthy the notice of the public; a jackdaw which has taken a fancy to aſſociate with a pack of hounds belonging to a gentleman of Wembley. He made his appearance there about three weeks ago, and has conſtantly attended the pack ever ſince, both at the kennel and when they go out, flying after them from tree to tree, and coming down among them when they are at fault. It is obſerved that his former companions, whether jackdaws or crows, perſecute him as a renegado, which has obliged him more than once to return to the kennel before the hounds.

Thoſe who are inclined to believe the doctrine of the tranſmigration, may ſuppoſe it probable that the ſoul of this jackdaw not long ago belonged to ſome Nimrod, whoſe paſſion for the ſports of the field it ſo far ſtill retains, as not to be able to reſiſt the cry of the jovial pack. What may ſeem to ſtrengthen this opinion is, that it is often obſerved to make a noiſe, which is no bad imitation of the true "Mark forward." Suppoſing this to be really the caſe, the gentleman, whoever he is, or was, may conſider himſelf not unhappily metamorphoſed, as he has ſtill in his power to purſue his favourite diverſion, and with ſome advantages above his former brethren of the chace, being able to fly over 5 bar gates, and to clear the wideſt and deepeſt ditches with greater eaſe and ſafety than they can any of them pretend to.

The dogs treat him with great civility, and he is permitted to breakfaſt and dine with them conſtantly. So great, indeed, is their civility to him, that while he is with them in the kennel, he will now and then peck at a dog which lies too near to him, as if he was ſtreightened for room, on which the dog will get up and go a little further off.

Extraordinary caſe of colonel Townſend, as related by Doctors Cheyne and Baynard, his phyſicians at Bath.——The colonel was under their care, being ſeverely afflicted with nephritick complaints. While he was in this condition, he ſent for the two doctors, and told them, it was to be witneſs to a very extraordinary power he poſſeſſed; namely, that of dying, and yet ſenſible that he had the faculty of re-animating his body. It is needleſs to ſay what conſtruction two ingenious men put upon ſo ſtrange an idea, and conſequently both wiſhed to decline ſeeing him carry it into execution. But the colonel, perfectly ſenſible, cool, and without any appearance of diſorder, except weakneſs, inſiſted on their ſeeing him *perform death*, and which they did in all appearance ſee; for after they had felt his pulſe, which was weak and low, he compoſed himſelf upon his back, and lay ſome time in a ſtill poſture, while Dr. Cheyne held his hand, and Dr. Baynard held his upon his heart, and Mr. Skrew, his apothecary, held a mirror to his mouth. His pulſe ſunk and ceaſed, as to any perceptible motion, as did his heart, nor was there the leaſt appearance of moiſture upon the glaſs. Theſe gentlemen had reaſoned upon this extraordinary appearance for half an hour, agreed that the colonel had brought them to ſee him die, that he was actually dead, and were about to leave the room, when they perceived ſome motion about the body, and upon examination, felt a returning pulſe; his heart beat again, he ſpoke in a low feeble voice, and they all went away ſatisfied that death had been wonderfully imitated, but unable to account for it. This is the ſubſtance of Dr. Cheyne's own account, a man of great ſkill as a phyſician, and one whoſe life and manners were exemplary as a Chriſtian.

Dec. 13. On Wedneſday diſpatches were received at the imperial ambaſſador's houſe in Portman-ſquare from Germany. Among other advices by the conveyance, there is a moſt miſerable account of the tranſactions of the Ottoman forces before they quitted the Bannat, where they put the unarmed inhabitants of ſome places to the ſword; in others they burnt down whole villages, turning out the poor cottagers, ſelling their fruit trees, and killing their cattle without mercy. By this tranſaction the ſupport of thouſands is wholly deſtroyed, and the poor people, men, women and children, reduced to a ſtate but little ſhort of famine.

A philoſophical correſpondent has acquainted us with a method of hardening timber, which may be of importance, and in certain caſes can be attended with no trouble equal to the benefits. The method recommended is ſimply to ſink it in water, while green, for ſeveral years. This prevents the alkali, or that ſalt which furniſhes the alkali in burning, from exhaling afterwards, and by thoſe means the timber becomes almoſt as incotruptible as ſtone. It is evident that the exhaling of this ſalt, and the rotting of the wood, have ſome very great connexion with each other, ſince the more ſound any piece of timber is, the more ſalt it proportionably yields, and the wood which is rotten is found on trial to contain no ſalt at all. The Venetians are famous for the ſoundneſs of their ſhips, which do not rot as thoſe of other nations, but endure much longer than any others, and it is in the manner above mentioned that the timber is prepared.

PROVIDENCE, *February* 14.

The ſtate of Vermont have appointed the honourable Jonathan Arnold, Eſq; (who is now in this town on a viſit) the honourable judge Robinſon, and Iſaac Tichinor, Eſq; as agents on the part of Vermont, to repair to the place of the ſeſſion of the new congreſs, and treat with that honourable body on ſuch matters intereſting to ſaid ſtate as may be propoſed to them by the congreſs.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *(N. Y.) February* 14.

The public curioſity have for ſome time paſt been much taken up with very extraordinary circumſtances attending a young woman at New-Hackinſack near this place. It is now three or four weeks ſince ſhe was attended, wherever ſhe went, by an uncommon knocking againſt the floor where ſhe happened to be, and at ſeveral other parts of the houſe ſhe lives in, ſomewhat reſembling the noiſe attending a ſhoemaker's hammering on the heel of a ſhoe. Much pains has been taken to diſcover the cauſe of it, and all to no purpoſe. For a few days paſt, the knocking has increaſed (as we are informed) attended with the moving of chairs and things thrown from different parts of a room across the floor, in ſuch manner as to miſs the apprehenſions of the moſt curious and enlightened people.

NEW-YORK, *February* 11.

Extract of a letter from Elſinaur, November 15.

"We learn from Copenhagen, that the crews of the king's ſhips, which have been cruiſing off the Swediſh port of Carlſcrone, are in a very bad condition; the ſhip Prince Henry Frederick only having loſt 53 men by ſickneſs, and has 240 ſick on board.

"A commiſſion of officers has been appointed to inquire into the taking of our boats of ammunition by the Swedes, ſoon after they had left the port."

Extract of a letter from London, December 1.

"Advices from Germany not only confirm the march of the Pruſſians, but that they are taking meaſures to garriſon Bohemia and Moravia; however, if we may judge by letters from Warſaw, of the 15th, the flames of civil diſcord which were on the point of breaking out, ſeemed to be extinguiſhed by the prudence of the king, who, in ceding to the party formed againſt Ruſſia, has allayed the ſtorm for the preſent."

Feb. 24. A correſpondent, who has juſt received accounts from Albany, has informed us, that the ſenate and aſſembly have actually come to a perfect reconciliation on a late conteſted buſineſs; and that we ſhall certainly have our repreſentation in the ſenate of the United States. It is reported that John Lawrence, Eſq; will be held up.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated February 15.

"There have been no great political points in agitation ſince the conference of the legiſlature on the bill for electing federal ſenators. That bill ſhared the unhappy fate of the former on the ſame ſubject. I am ſuſpicious that ſome federaliſts will cenſure the ſenate for not receding from their amendments; but the ſenate will be juſtified by all impartial men. That reſpectable body required no more than an *equal* right in the election of ſenators. As an independent branch of the legiſlature, they had an undoubted right to it, ſince the propoſition for chooſing ſenators was tranſmitted to them in the form of a *bill*—a right they could not yield, without eſtabliſhing a precedent, which might eventually deſtroy, or greatly diminiſh, that balance of power, which the conſtitution has wiſely appointed to each houſe."

THE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT ADOPTED BY THE ONEIDA NATION.

ARTICLE I.

TO fix the bounds and limits of the ſovereignty of the Oneida nation—to let their vacant lands be properly ſurveyed, laid out into lots and numbered, and have an exact map made of the ſame.

ARTICLE II.

Two men ſhall be appointed by the grand council, that are well known to be men of principle and intereſt in the nation; they ſhall be inveſted with power to act and tranſact all buſineſs concerning the leaſing and dividing the ſaid land or lands into equal ſhares, to each perſon and family, and they ſhall be obliged to render a true and juſt account of all their proceedings, from time to time, to the national council.

ARTICLE III.

From the lines of property, a certain tract of woodland ſhall be reſerved for the benefit of both parties, to wit, the farmers of the ſtates, and the farmers of the proprietors of the Oneida nation, to prevent any difficulties that may ariſe on either ſide.

ARTICLE IV.

A tract of land, of four miles in breadth, and extending from the line of property to the weſtern boundary of the Oneida territory, ſecured by the treaty at Fort Stanwix, ſhall be rented out for the ſole benefit of the ſaid nation; which ſaid land ſhall ſtand for a townſhip for ever.

ARTICLE V.

The Oneida territory (except that which is fixed by treaty) to be rented out, muſt be equally divided into equal ſhares, to every man, woman and child, of the Oneida nation, without any exception. One tract of this ſaid land to remain for ever as a national fund, without any part thereof being alienated; and the revenues ariſing from the ſame, are to defray all public charges that may or ſhall hereafter accrue. The adminiſtration of this ſaid tract, to be ordered and directed by the chiefs, in council, who ſhall render a true and juſt account, twice in every year, to the grand aſſembly of the ſaid nation.

ARTICLE VI.

No man, woman or child, of the ſaid Oneida nation, ſhall have it in his or her power, to ſell one foot of land that ſhall fall to his or her lot or ſhare, except it be to one of their own nation. All other bargains for ſuch land ſhall be void and of none effect.

ARTICLE VII.

If any mine or mines ſhall be diſcovered in any part of the Oneida territories, by any inhabitants ſettling their lands, he or they ſhall immediately acquaint the chief of ſaid nation, and he ſhall take notice of the

ſame: If it proves of value, the Oneida nation to receive the tenth part of the ſame. If any ſalt-ſpring or ſprings are diſcovered, or ſhall be diſcovered, they muſt be reſerved for the benefit of the nation in general.

ARTICLE VIII.

The grand council of the Oneida ſhall have power to inform the ſeveral families of our nation at Niagara or elſewhere, ſcattered abroad, and, if, when we call on them to return to their native place, they ſhall return with us, they ſhall be partakers of all our happineſs and benefits, and we will be as one in every thing to the promoting of our welfare. But, if after one year and one day, they do not mind to return, after being timely warned, they ſhall not afterwards be benefited by any of our incomes that ſhall hereafter ariſe, by virtue of our lands and tenements; but their rights muſt be for ever confiſcated to the uſe and benefit of us now preſent.

ARTICLE IX.

The grand council ſhall have power (ſo ſoon as the lands are rented out, and the rents drawn in) to pay all debts which are due to every one in the nation. Each one, however, to be paid out of his or her own ſhare of land ſo rented out.

ARTICLE X.

The grand council ſhall have power to call on the ſtate, to have an act or law paſſed that, in caſe any perſon or perſons ſettling on our lands, ſhall not comply with their articles of agreement, we may appeal to the firſt juſtice of the peace, that may be found in any county next to our territory, for rectifying our grievances, be they of what nature ſoever. The ſame juſtice and law ſhall alſo take place in this grand council, againſt any man, woman or child, who ſhall hurt, wrong or defraud, any perſon or perſons, inhabiting any of our ſaid hired lands.

ARTICLE XI.

The national or grand council ſhall conſiſt of nine members—two chiefs and one head warrior of each tribe. The nomination of the nine chiefs, ſhall be by the great aſſembly of the nation. No perſon to approach in time of buſineſs, without being called for by the chiefs of ſaid council.—Theſe nine members of council ſhall be veſted with power to act, and tranſact all and every buſineſs, belonging to the nation; and in behalf of the ſame, ſhall once in every year, call a general aſſembly, in which every perſon who is 18 years old, can have a hearing; and, where every buſineſs for that year ſhall have a hearing.

ARTICLE XII.

All children born in the Oneida nation, ſhall be in ſubjection to their parents, till they arrive to the age of maturity: boys to twenty-one and girls to eighteen years of age; at which time or age, the father and mother may, if they have any thing to beſtow, beſtow it on them. It ſhall be equal with the daughter as with the ſon, without any diſtinction; and, in caſe a father dies, one third part of all that pertained to him, ſhall be reſerved for his widow, ſo long as ſhe lives; but, when the mother alſo be dead, the whole to be divided among the children of the deceaſed.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any man or woman of ſaid nation, die without iſſue, and has not diſpoſed of his or her lands or goods, to any friend, or an adopted friend in his or her life-time, then all that is found of the deceaſed, ſhall be given to the orphans, if any ſuch are to be found—if none, the whole to be diſtributed to the nation in general, ſo far as it will extend.

ARTICLE XIV.

The grand council ſhall alſo be empowered to chooſe one man of a ſober and honeſt character, to overlook the children in town, and ſee that, in general, they behave well to their parents and ſuperiors; as alſo, to have a ſtrict look-out, that no ſtrong liquors, by any merchant or trader, are ſold in the caſtle; and, from this council, he ſhall have power to break the veſſels where ſuch liquor is found, after the firſt warning; and if any merchant or trader ſhall attempt the ſecond time, after being warned not to ſell any rum or ſpirituous liquors, all his liquors ſhall be ſtove, and his other goods become a public prize.

ARTICLE XV.

A regular ſchool to be opened in the Engliſh tongue, for the benefit of the Oneida nation. The nation building a houſe which ſhall prove convenient for that purpoſe; and ſettling apart a tract of clear land, part for the maintenance of the maſter and family, and the remainder to be hired out by the ſaid maſter for his benefit, ſo long as he may continue in the aforeſaid ſervice; and then to go to the one who ſhall ſucceed him.

ARTICLE XVI.

At the grand council it is alſo found beneficial that they be provided with one or two ſurveyors, to ſurvey their lands from line to line, and then to lay all out in proper lots, with their numbers, as the map ſhall direct, to prevent any trouble or debate that might hereafter ariſe.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is alſo judged neceſſary, that the grand council of the Oneida nation, ſhould be furniſhed with one interpreter of their own, that they always may depend that he declare the truth of all buſineſs committed to his charge—to prevent miſtakes, and ſave them from the alarm of falſe interpreting.

ARTICLE XVIII.

So ſoon as the revenues of the nation will permit, the grand council will, at their diſcretion, look out ſix young men, of the age of twelve or thirteen years, that are of quick apprehenſion, apt to learn, as alſo of good and honeſt morals, to travel abroad—perhaps two to England, two to France, and two to ſome parts of the neighbouring ſtates, or elſewhere, as their inclination may direct them, amongſt the white people, to learn not only the languages, but to obſerve their ways and manners, which may and will prove very advantageous to the whole nation, in a few years, if rightly attended to.

ARTICLE XIX.

The national aſſembly's deſire is, that diſtinct rule, order, ſubmiſſion and obedience, be paid to the chiefs of the grand council, who ſhall be fitted with marks of diſtinction: In conſequence of the ſame it is reſolved, That ſo ſoon as convenient materials can be procured, eighteen proper marks of diſtinction ſhall be given for that purpoſe; three, repreſenting the tribe of the Bear; three, the tribe of the Wolf, and three, the tribe of the Tortoiſe. The marks of the chiefs of war are, a green ribbon, ſtriped on the ſide with red, to be worn on the left ſide. Nine marks of diſtinction for the chiefs of the counſellors, with the mark of an eagle, on a red ribbon, to go round the neck, and hang between the breaſts. Be it remembered, that thoſe chiefs, whether warriors or counſellors, who wear this badge, muſt be men of truth, honour and wiſdom, to diſcharge the great truſt of national buſineſs now put into their hands; and whether at home or abroad, when theſe marks are ſeen, it will be remembered that they are of this great council, and great reſpect will, at all times, be ſhewn them.

ARTICLE XX.

All things that will be for the national benefit, and may hereafter happen or occur, which are not here written, will, at all times, by this great council, be rectified to the ſatisfaction of the whole nation.

WE, the SACHEMS, CHIEFS and HEAD-WARRIORS, in behalf of all the Oneida nation, after conſideration of our preſent ſituation, have deſired to eſtabliſh a regular government, good rules, religion and principles, not only to the advancement of civilization, but alſo to aſſure our friendſhip and zeal to all our brethren the Americans, as well as their allies the French nation: In conſideration whereof, we, the aforeſaid nation, have eſtabliſhed twenty articles of government, in the preſence of the honourable PETER PENET, Eſq; our true and truſty friend, adopted and choſen agent for ever, to act for us, and for the good and happineſs of our nation: which twenty articles of government, we, the Oneida nation, in council aſſembled, do hereby aſſent to, ratify and confirm, and firmly bind ourſelves, and all our nation to hold, comply with and fulfil, the the above mentioned articles, and every of them, for the future happineſs of ourſelves and our poſterity, for ever, that we may obtain the character of a ſociable and credible nation, and be looked on as ſuch by all the nations of the world. In confirmation whereof, we have ſigned our names and ſet our ſeals, in behalf of our nation; two copies whereof are to be drawn, one for his excellency the governor of New-York, and the other for the French ambaſſador, now reſiding in New-York.

GIVEN in the great houſe of SCANANDOE, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and of our new government the firſt.

[Signed and ſealed by twenty-ſix ſachems, chiefs, &c. &c.]

PITTSBURGH, *(Penſſ.) February* 14.

His excellency governor St. Clair, with the commiſſioners of this ſtate, and ſeveral other gentlemen, arrived here a few days ago from Fort Harmar.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor and commander in chief of the territory of the United States north weſt of the river Ohio, and commiſſioner plenipotentiary for removing all cauſes of controverſy between the Indians in the northern department and the United States.

To all perſons to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, GREETING.

WHEREAS a treaty was concluded at Fort Harmar on the 9th day of February, in the preſent year, with the Six Nations, the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippawa, Ottowas, Peotowatamie and Sac nations of Indians and the United States, whereby peace and friendſhip has been renewed and confirmed between the United States and the before-mentioned Indian nations: All the citizens and ſubjects of the United States are hereby requeſted to take notice of the ſame, and to abſtain from any act of hoſtility, injury, or injuſtice to the ſaid nations, and every individual of the ſaid nations, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Marietta, in the county of Waſhington, and territory of the United States north weſt of the Ohio, the twenty-fourth day of January, anno domini, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

By his excellency's command,
WINTHROP SARGENT, ſec.

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 5.

A London paper ſays—"Some very important diſcoveries have lately been made in the ſouthern whale fiſhery, which, if properly noticed and nurtured, may be of the greateſt ſervice to this country. The account is literally as follows: a large bay has been lately diſcovered on the ſouthern peninſula of Africa, within 40 leagues or thereabouts of the Cape of Good Hope, where whales are in ſuch abundance, that there is always a certainty of many more ſhips, than we at preſent employ annually in the Greenland whale fiſhery, getting a complete lading in a very ſhort time, and as it is the more likely to be very valuable, as many of theſe whales are of the ſpermaceti kind. The length of the voyage is the principal, and probably almoſt the only objection that can be made, being but little more than a voyage to Greenland; but this is overbalanced by the certainty of a cargo, and that of the very beſt and moſt valuable kind. In the Greenland fiſhery the uncertainty is very great; many of the ſhips come home clear, ſome are loſt in the ice, few catch more than a fourth part of what they could contain, ſo as to make good the expences, were it not for the national bounty. In the ſouthern bay the ice is open, and clear of it. A plan of eſtabliſhment and regulation for this fiſhery is now before government: it remains to be ſeen what uſe they will make of it."

A gentleman who has lately viſited the BEACH ISLANDS in this ſtate gives us the following particulars reſpecting them. That the ſoil conſiſts of a mould which extends from 6 to 30 inches below the ſurface of the earth—that they are exceedingly well watered, and that they are never affected like other lands by dry weather—that even thoſe parts of them, which are a little ſtony yield the moſt grain and gram, and that the beach yields a nut of the ſhape of a buck-wheat grain, but ſix times as large. Two of theſe nuts are contained in one pod. They are of a pleaſant taſte, and when dried are more agreeable than a cheſnut. The trees afford the greateſt quantity of them once in three years. They afford a ſpeedy and excellent nouriſhment for hogs. A common hand may gather three buſhels of them in a day, from the ground on which they fall when they are ripe, in the months of September and October. The rapid manner in which the beach roots after it is cut down renders it unfit for building or fences, but the lands land which affords the beach produces the hemlock, the white aſh, the elm, and the wild cherry tree. The hemlock (like other evergreens) is a moſt durable wood, and when put in a circular manner affords excellent rails. The white aſh and the elm are likewiſe uſeful for the ſame purpoſe, as well as for building houſes. The wild cherry tree is equal to walnut or mahogany, for the purpoſes of making furniture. This information cannot fail of being agreeable to thoſe farmers who wiſh to change their ſituations, and to provide for their children in a new country. There are now few ſpots on the globe which afford more encouraging proſpects to induſtrious men, than the lands which have been deſcribed, and more eſpecially at this time, when an act of the legiſlature is about to be paſſed to exempt all lands in Pennſylvania from taxation the firſt fifteen years after they are ſettled, and when a ſpirit of wiſdom has inſpired the rulers of Pennſylvania to do away the folly, injuſtice, and oppreſſion of former years.

His Swediſh majeſty has rewarded the inventor or rather improver of a machine for meaſuring the way of a ſhip at ſea; there is a pallet, which, meeting a reſiſtence from the water, as the veſſel moves, has, by that means, a circular motion, under water, faſter or ſlower, as the ſhip moves. The motion is communicated to a dial in the veſſel; the dial has a bell; the bell preciſely ſtrikes the number of geometrical leagues, miles or paces, which the ſhip has run; and thus her diſtance is aſcertained.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following curious fact happened ſome time ago in the city of London. A gentleman who had continually miſemployed his time in ſearch of the philoſopher's ſtone, having left his laboratory open, his maid took the opportunity in his abſence to attempt diſcovering the object of his ſtudies. Among other things, her attention was engaged by a furnace full of fire, in which were ſeveral ſubſtances thrown in under a certain aſpect and diſpoſition of the planets. Her curioſity induced her to ſtir and try to bring out the materials with a very handſome large ſilver ſpoon, that was always uſed at table, which, to her ſurpriſe, melted inſtantly, and fell to the bottom of the furnace.—Terrified at the circumſtance, ſhe flew out of the room. Her maſter ſoon came home, and, on extinguiſhing his chemical fire, was aſtoniſhed and delighted to perceive a maſs of ſilver in his furnace, and imagined that he had proved ſucceſsful in the object of his reſearches, and that he might ſoon make his fortune by the converſion of the baſer into the purer and more valuable metals, and on the ſtrength of this idea, invited a large company the next day to dinner for the purpoſe of acquainting them with his good fortune.

He did not ſleep all night, as may be eaſily imagined, for joy, and the next day had his table furniſhed in the moſt ſumptuous manner. His friends came, were informed of his ſucceſs, and even thoſe who were incredulous congratulated him on the occaſion.—But while he was indulging himſelf during dinner time in the effuſions of triumph, he miſſed his ſilver table ſpoon. The maid was aſked where it was, and ſhe anſwered with equivocation and trembling. Upon inſiſting however, to know, ſhe confeſſed that her curioſity had induced her to attempt extracting ſeveral of the ſubſtances contained in the furnace with it, and that it had melted away from her hand. Her maſter turned pale and fainted, the harmony of the day was totally deſtroyed, and he has ever ſince been in ſuch a ſtate of indiſpoſition as to prove extremely dangerous.

Annapolis, *March* 12.

From the Analytical Review, or New Literary Journal publiſhed in London, for November, 1788.

ART. XXII. *Remarks on the propoſed plan of a federal government, addreſſed to the citizens of the United States of America, and particularly to the people of Maryland.* By ARISTIDES. Annapolis, printed by Frederick Green, printer to the ſtate. Small 8vo. 32 p. 1788.

"While the different American ſtates were engaged in war with Great-Britain, and their political independence hung on the chain of doubtful events, they were united in their councils by the dread of a common enemy, and an ardent zeal for the attainment of one grand object. This bond of union being re-

moved, for a time at least, by the peace of 1783, which recognified that independent fovereignty which they had aſſumed and exerciſed for years, it became neceſſary to provide for its permanent ſecurity by the eſtabliſhment of a permanent government. A kind of federal government, under the deſignation of congreſs, had already grown out of the circumſtances of the times, but the authority which it had neceſſarily aſſumed, was not, in every inſtance, formally and ſolemnly recognified by each of the ſtates of which that aſſembly was compoſed; and new caſes had ariſen, and might be expected to ariſe in future. A convention of the individual ſtates was, in theſe circumſtances, held for the purpoſe of conſulting on the ſubject of what additional powers were neceſſary to be veſted in congreſs. To the conſtitution framed out of that of congreſs and other new regulations by the convention, the greater part of the individual American ſtates were gradually induced to give their aſſent. But a natural jealouſy of the ſupreme power, and a reluctance to confign new privileges into the hands of congreſs, were general throughout America, though in ſome of the ſtates, of which Maryland was one, more violent and obſtinate than in others. In this important criſis, Ariſtides addreſſes his countrymen, particularly the citizens of Maryland, on the great ſubject of legiſlation and government. He recommends the conſtitution propoſed by the convention, viz. an elective preſident, a ſenate and an houſe of repreſentatives, by very ſenſible arguments, and a ſpecies of eloquence that flows from ſincerity of intention.

"This treatiſe is written in a careleſs and ſomewhat ſlovenly manner, with regard to ſtyle and compoſition; but it contains a great deal of ſound political obſervation.

"As the ſubject of the remarks is in the higheſt degree intereſting, we ſhall take occaſion here to add to the obſervations of our ingenious author one of our own, which we ſubmit to the conſideration of American politicians. After the independence of the United States of the Netherlands was recognifed by the Spaniards in the twelve years truce 1609, the individual ſtates began to pay very little regard to the decrees of the ſtates general; and even particular towns and lordſhips ſeemed deſirous of maintaining entire independence on the ſtates of the provinces within which they were ſituated. The Dutch government, which had greatly relaxed, and was even threatened with diſſolution, recovered its tone through the dangers with which the United Provinces were threatened by the war of thirty years in Germany, which was terminated by the peace of Weſtphalia. After this, diſſentions prevailed uniformly among the Dutch, or were compoſed, according as they dreaded or were ſecure againſt their ambitious neighbours. But the American ſtates have no neighbours by whom they can ever be in danger of being made a conqueſt. The points of ſimilitude and diſſimilitude between the American and Dutch provinces, furniſh a curious ſubject of reflection and conjecture. H. H."

Annapolis, March 6, 1788.

On Monday the twentieth day of April next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Hill's Delight, near Annapolis,

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and other articles too tedious to mention, the property of RALPH FORSTER, deceaſed; alſo, the remaining time of a leaſe, which will expire on the 25th of December, 1791, the terms of which may be known on application to Mr. WILLIAM STEUART, who has power to contract, and who will receive any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, legally proved, in my abſence; and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment.

1 GEORGE DIGGES, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 24th day of March, 1789, to the higheſt bidder, for CASH, at the dwelling plantation of VACHEL STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who has been uſed to cooking, and all other houſe-work. The cash to be paid on the day of ſale.

1n 7th ZACHARIAH JACOB, Executor of VACHEL STEVENS, deceaſed.

NOTICE.

THIS ſubſcriber requeſts all perſons indebted to the eſtate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, upon bond, note or open account, to come in and pay their reſpective balances; alſo, that all perſons having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed, will bring them in legally atteſted, to

RICHARD BEARD, jun. Executor.

March 6, 1789.

Annapolis, March 5, 1789.

STOPPED, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſhop, a GOLD LOCKET, with a device in hair work, and a cypher on the back. Whoever has loſt the ſame may have it again by deſcribing the locket and letters, and paying charges, by applying to

WILLIAM FARIS.

February 9, 1789.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 2d inſt. as a runaway, negro JENNY, whom I know to be the property of JOHN MADDOX, ſon of William. Her maſter is deſired to pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

ROYAL GIFT,

And the

KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported Jack-Aſſes,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the enſuing ſpring for three guineas the ſeaſon, and two ſhillings and ſix-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females. The firſt is of the moſt valuable race in the kingdom of Spain; the other of the beſt breed in the iſland of Malta. ROYAL GIFT (now ſeven years old) has increaſed in ſize ſince he covered laſt ſeaſon. The KNIGHT of MALTA will be five years old this ſpring, about fourteen hands high, moſt beautifully formed for an aſs, and extremely light, active and ſprightly; comparatively ſpeaking, reſembling a fine racer.

Theſe two JACKS ſeem as if deſigned for different purpoſes, but equally valuable; the firſt, by his weight and great ſtrength, to get mules for the ſlow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and ſprightlineſs for quicker movements. The value of mules, on account of their ſtrength, longevity, hardineſs and cheap keeping, is too well known to need deſcription.

The money is to be paid before the mares or jennies are taken away, as no accounts will be kept. Good paſture, well enclofed, will be provided, at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of thoſe who may incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reaſonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be enſured againſt theft, eſcapes or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1789.

THERE is at the plantation of WILLIAM HALL, 3d. living on the Head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall black MARE, about four years old, thirteen and an half hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and without any perceivable brand, has a long ſwitch tail, and appears unbroke. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, living at Reazin Hammond's mill, near the Head of Severn River, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, appears to be old, his near hind foot white, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, is low in fleſh, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

1n 7th WALTER PUMPHREY.

February 4, 1789.

NOTICE.

COLONEL FRANCIS WARE, late ſheriff of Charles county, having aſſigned his books (and other evidences of debts due him) to his ſecurities, for their indemnification, and the ſaid ſecurities having appointed the ſubſcriber to collect all balances due on the ſaid ſheriff's books; all perſons concerned are hereby forewarned from paying any money, tobacco, or other property by them received, or that may be owing by them, to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber, or his order. The late deputies are to receive ſo far as have been put into their hands for collection, they having given ſufficient ſecurity to perform the truſt repoſed in them.

3X THOMAS A. DYSON.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, January 27, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next county court for the county aforeſaid, for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh, mark and bound, the lines of the following tracts of land, called and known by the names of CHANCE, LINSTEAD, and DISCOVERY, according to law in ſuch caſes made and provided.

2 ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

Kent-Iſland, January 28, 1789.

L O S T,

FROM Broad Creek, which it is ſuppoſed was carried off by the ice, the wind being then at north-eaſt, on Monday morning, the 26th inſtant, a SCOW, nearly new, about twenty feet long, and eight or nine feet wide, her ſides are gum. From the wind being at north-eaſt, it is imagined ſhe driftad down towards Talley's or Thomas's Point. FOUR DOLLARS REWARD will be given for bringing her to Broad Creek, Kent-Iſland, or TWO DOLLARS if delivered at Annapolis, in care of Mr. John Sands, jun.

JAMES O'BRYON.

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of Mrs. ELIZABETH GARY, on the laſt of November, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, four or five years old, has a long tail, a meaty belly, and a ſcar on one of his fore feet. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to the owner, Leonard Gary, living near Fig Point, or to Leonard Selman, near the Governor's Bridge, ſhall receive the above reward.

In COUNCIL, February 24, 1789.

WHEREAS, by a report made by the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore to this board, it appears that ſeveral of the county clerks have neglected to make regular returns of ordinary and marriage licences, licences to retailers of ſpirituous liquors, licences to ſell liquor at horſe races, and hawker's and pedler's licences granted, and of fines and forfeitures, forfeited recognizances, and amerciaments, accruing in their reſpective counties, and alſo that ſeveral of the ſheriffs and other officers have neglected to make annual payment of the public money collected by them on the above-mentioned accounts, whereby the revenue of the ſtate is greatly injured; notice is hereby given, that it is determined by this board to take effectual ſteps for compelling a compliance with the law in the before-mentioned reſpects, of which all perſons concerned, as well on the eaſtern as the weſtern ſhore, are deſired to pay attention.

By order,

2 T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

Patowmack Company.

AT a meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY the 17th of February, 1789.

Agreeable to the acts of the aſſemblies of Virginia and Maryland, the ſaid preſident and directors direct, that the proprietors advance and pay into the hands of the treaſurer five per cent. on the ſhares held by them reſpectively, on or before the tenth day of April next.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

The Preſident and Directors, at the time of their laſt call, flattered themſelves that another would not be neceſſary, till they could compel delinquent ſubſcribers to pay up. Legal proceedings have been carried on as far as the ſervice of executions againſt many, but the money is not yet in the treaſury. The Preſident and Directors have therefore been obliged, with other efforts, to make another call, or to ſee their exertions by which the Shanandoah and Seneca Falls are already ſo far reduced as to have permitted the paſſage of a few loaded boats, produce no ſubſtantial benefit. It is now, however, happily aſcertained that a few months labour more, in a favourable ſtate of the river, will effect a ſafe and eaſy navigation through the Shanandoah and Seneca, and to the Great Falls.

Thoſe who have not complied with the two laſt calls, are requeſted to do it immediately, or coercive meaſures will be purſued ſpeedily. 2

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-dreſſer,

ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to inform his cuſtomers, that he ſtill carries on the buſineſs of HAIR-DRESSING, and CUSHION and WIG-MAKING, in the neweſt faſhions, and neateſt manner.

As he is ſupplied with an aſſortment of the beſt perfumes, pomatums, powder and hair, and is determined to carry on his buſineſs with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch, he hopes to merit the cuſtom of thoſe who pleaſe to honour him with their commands.

He returns his ſincere and grateful thanks to his friends and cuſtomers, for the great encouragement he has received in the line of his profeſſion, ſince his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention to his buſineſs, to merit a continuance of their favours.

He has juſt received from Europe an elegant new faſhioned CUSHION, called the SUPHRIZE, and a large aſſortment of HAIR of different lengths and colours.

Orders from any part of the ſtate will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

N. B. High wages will be given for good journeymen to the above buſineſs. 5

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For S A L E,

A PLANTATION, on the north ſide of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles diſtant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwelling houſe, with brick ends and cellar, and very convenient out houſes thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A deſcription of the ſoil, wood, timber and ſituation, are thought unneceſſary, as no perſon would purchaſe who would not examine the premiſes. This property will be ſold for any ſtate or continental ſecurities, good aſſigned bonds, or ſix years credit on bond with ſecurity, upon the regular payment of intereſt at five per cent. per annum. Apply to

4 JAMES RINGGOLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court for a commiſſion to aſcertain and mark the boundaries of a tract of land called ROBIN HOOD's FOREST, and where the lines formerly run, agreeable to a late act of aſſembly. 3 JEREMIAH JONES.

Charles county, Port-Tobacco, February 15, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt me are requeſted to exhibit them properly authenticated, that they may be diſcharged.

3X WALTER MILLER.

ſame: If it proves of value, the Oneida nation to receive the tenth part of the ſame. If any ſalt-ſpring or ſprings are diſcovered, or ſhall be diſcovered, they muſt be reſerved for the benefit of the nation in general.

ARTICLE VIII.

The grand council of the Oneida ſhall have power to inform the ſeveral families of our nation at Niagara or elſewhere, ſcattered abroad, and, if, when we call on them to return to their native place, they ſhall return with us, they ſhall be partakers of all our happineſs and benefits, and we will be as one in every thing to the promoting of our welfare. But, if after one year and one day, they do not mind to return, after being timely warned, they ſhall not afterwards be benefited by any of our incomes that ſhall hereafter ariſe, by virtue of our lands and tenements; but their rights muſt be for ever confiſcated to the uſe and benefit of us now preſent.

ARTICLE IX.

The grand council ſhall have power (ſo ſoon as the lands are rented out, and the rents drawn in) to pay all debts which are due to every one in the nation. Each one, however, to be paid out of his or her own ſhare of land ſo rented out.

ARTICLE X.

The grand council ſhall have power to call on the ſtate, to have an act or law paſſed that, in caſe any perſon or perſons ſettling on our lands, ſhall not comply with their articles of agreement, we may appeal to the firſt juſtice of the peace, that may be found in any county next to our territory, for rectifying our grievances, be they of what nature ſoever. The ſame juſtice and law ſhall alſo take place in this grand council, againſt any man, woman or child, who ſhall hurt, wrong or defraud, any perſon or perſons, inhabiting any of our ſaid hired lands.

ARTICLE XI.

The national or grand council ſhall conſiſt of nine members—two chiefs and one head warrior of each tribe. The nomination of the nine chiefs, ſhall be by the great aſſembly of the nation. No perſon to approach in time of buſineſs, without being called for by the chiefs of ſaid council.—Theſe nine members of council ſhall be veſted with power to act, and tranſact all and every buſineſs, belonging to the nation; and in behalf of the ſame, ſhall once in every year, call a general aſſembly, in which every perſon who is 18 years old, can have a hearing; and, where every buſineſs for that year ſhall have a hearing.

ARTICLE XII.

All children born in the Oneida nation, ſhall be in ſubjection to their parents, till they arrive to the age of maturity: boys to twenty-one and girls to eighteen years of age; at which time or age, the father and mother may, if they have any thing to beſtow, beſtow it on them. It ſhall be equal with the daughter as with the ſon, without any diſtinction; and, in caſe a father dies, one third part of all that pertained to him, ſhall be reſerved for his widow, ſo long as ſhe lives; but, when the mother alſo be dead, the whole to be divided among the children of the deceaſed.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any man or woman of ſaid nation, die without iſſue, and has not diſpoſed of his or her lands or goods, to any friend, or an adopted friend in his or her lifetime, then all that is found of the deceaſed, ſhall be given to the orphans, if any ſuch are to be found—if none, the whole to be diſtributed to the nation in general, ſo far as it will extend.

ARTICLE XIV.

The grand council ſhall alſo be empowered to chooſe one man of a ſober and honeſt character, to overlook the children in town, and ſee that, in general, they behave well to their parents and ſuperiors; as alſo, to have a ſtrict look-out, that no ſtrong liquors, by any merchant or trader, are ſold in the caſtle; and, from this council, he ſhall have power to break the veſſels where ſuch liquor is found, after the firſt warning; and if any merchant or trader ſhall attempt the ſecond time, after being warned not to ſell any rum or ſpirituous liquors, all his liquors ſhall be ſtove, and his other goods become a public prize.

ARTICLE XV.

A regular ſchool to be opened in the Engliſh tongue, for the benefit of the Oneida nation. The nation building a houſe which ſhall prove convenient for that purpoſe; and ſettling apart a tract of clear land, part for the maintenance of the maſter and family, and the remainder to be hired out by the ſaid maſter for his benefit, ſo long as he may continue in the aforeſaid ſervice; and then to go to the one who ſhall ſucceed him.

ARTICLE XVI.

At the grand council it is alſo found beneficial that they be provided with one or two ſurveyors, to ſurvey their lands from line to line, and then to lay all out in proper lots, with their numbers, as the map ſhall direct, to prevent any trouble or debate that might hereafter ariſe.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is alſo judged neceſſary, that the grand council of the Oneida nation, ſhould be furniſhed with one interpreter of their own, that they always may depend that he declare the truth of all buſineſs committed to his charge—to prevent miſtakes, and ſave them from the alarm of falſe interpreting.

ARTICLE XVIII.

So ſoon as the revenues of the nation will permit, the grand council will, at their diſcretion, look out ſix young men, of the age of twelve or thirteen years, that are of quick apprehenſion, apt to learn, as alſo of good and honeſt morals, to travel abroad—perhaps two to England, two to France, and two to ſome parts of the neighbouring ſtates, or elſewhere, as their inclination may direct them, amongſt the white people, to learn not only the languages, but to obſerve their ways and manners, which may and will prove very advantageous to the whole nation, in a few years, if rightly attended to.

ARTICLE XIX.

The national aſſembly's deſire is, that diſtinct rule, order, ſubmiſſion and obedience, be paid to the chiefs of the grand council, who ſhall be fitted with marks of diſtinction: In conſequence of the ſame it is reſolved, That ſo ſoon as convenient materials can be procured, eighteen proper marks of diſtinction ſhall be given for that purpoſe; three, repreſenting the tribe of the Bear; three, the tribe of the Wolf, and three, the tribe of the Tortoiſe. The marks of the chiefs of war are, a green ribbon, ſtriped on the ſide with red, to be worn on the left ſide. Nine marks of diſtinction for the chiefs of the counſellors, with the mark of an eagle, on a red ribbon, to go round the neck, and hang between the breaſts. Be it remembered, that thoſe chiefs, whether warriors or counſellors, who wear this badge, muſt be men of truth, honour and wiſdom, to diſcharge the great truſt of national buſineſs now put into their hands; and whether at home or abroad, when theſe marks are ſeen, it will be remembered that they are of this great council, and great reſpect will, at all times, be ſhewn them.

ARTICLE XX.

All things that will be for the national benefit, and may hereafter happen or occur, which are not here written, will, at all times, by this great council, be rectified to the ſatisfaction of the whole nation.

WE, the SACHEMS, CHIEFS and HEAD-WARRIORS, in behalf of all the Oneida nation, after conſideration of our preſent ſituation, have deſired to eſtabliſh a regular government, good rules, religion and principles, not only to the advancement of civilization, but alſo to aſſure our friendſhip and zeal to all our brethren the Americans, as well as their allies the French nation: In conſideration whereof, we, the aforeſaid nation, have eſtabliſhed twenty articles of government, in the preſence of the honourable PETER PENET, Eſq; our true and truſty friend, adopted and choſen agent for ever, to act for us, and for the good and happineſs of our nation: which twenty articles of government, we, the Oneida nation, in council aſſembled, do hereby aſſent to, ratify and confirm, and firmly bind ourſelves, and all our nation to hold, comply with and fulfil, the the above mentioned articles, and every of them, for the future happineſs of ourſelves and our poſterity, for ever, that we may obtain the character of a ſociable and credible nation, and be looked on as ſuch by all the nations of the world. In confirmation whereof, we have ſigned our names and ſet our ſeals, in behalf of our nation; two copies whereof are to be drawn, one for his excellency the governor of New-York, and the other for the French ambaſſador, now reſiding in New-York.

GIVEN in the great houſe of SCANANDOE, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and of our new government the firſt.

[*Signed and ſealed by twenty-ſix ſachems, chiefs, &c. &c.*]

PITTSBURGH, *(Penſſ.) February* 14.

His excellency governor St. Clair, with the commiſſioners of this ſtate, and ſeveral other gentlemen, arrived here a few days ago from Fort Harmar.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor and commander in chief of the territory of the United States north weſt of the river Ohio, and commiſſioner plenipotentiary for removing all cauſes of controverſy between the Indians in the northern department and the United States.

To all perſons to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, GREETING.

WHEREAS a treaty was concluded at Fort Harmar on the 9th day of February, in the preſent year, with the Six Nations, the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippawa, Ottowas, Peotowatamie and Sac nations of Indians and the United States, whereby peace and friendſhip has been renewed and confirmed between the United States and the before-mentioned Indian nations: All the citizens and ſubjects of the United States are hereby requeſted to take notice of the ſame, and to abſtain from any act of hoſtility, injury, or injuſtice to the ſaid nations, and every individual of the ſaid nations, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Marietta, in the county of Waſhington, and territory of the United States north weſt of the Ohio, the twenty-fourth day of January, anno domini, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

By his excellency's command,
WINTHROP SARGENT, ſec.

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 5.

A London paper ſays—"Some very important diſcoveries have lately been made in the ſouthern whale fiſhery, which, if properly noticed and nurtured, may be of the greateſt ſervice to this country. The account is literally as follows: a large bay has been lately diſcovered on the ſouthern peninſula of Africa, within 40 leagues or thereabouts of the Cape of Good Hope, where whales are in ſuch abundance, that there is always a certainty of many more ſhips, than we at preſent employ annually in the Greenland whale fiſhery, getting a complete lading in a very ſhort time, and it is the more likely to be very valuable, as many of theſe whales are of the ſpermaceti kind. The length of the voyage is the principal, and probably almoſt the only objection that can be made, being five times as long as a voyage to Greenland; but this is overbalanced by the certainty of a cargo, and that of the very beſt and moſt valuable kind. In the Greenland fiſhery the uncertainty is very great; many of the ſhips come home clear, ſome are loſt in the ice, few catch more than a fourth part of what they could contain, or to make good the expences, were it not for the national bounty. In the ſouthern bay the ſea is open, and clear of ice. A plan of eſtabliſhment and regulation for this fiſhery is now before government; it remains to be ſeen what uſe they will make of it."

A gentleman who has lately viſited the BEACH LANDS in this ſtate gives us the following particulars reſpecting them. That the ſoil conſiſts of a marle, which extends from 6 to 30 inches below the ſurface of the earth—that they are uncommonly well watered, and that they are never affected like other lands by dry weather—that even thoſe parts of them which are a little ſtony yield the moſt graſs and grain, and that the beach yields a nut of the ſhape of a buck-wheat grain but ſix times as large. Two of theſe nuts are contained in one pod. They are of a pleaſant taſte, and when dried are more agreeable than a cheſnut. The trees afford the greateſt quantity of them once in *three years*. They afford a ſpeedy and excellent nourihment for hogs. A common hand may gather three buſhels of them in a day, from the ground on which they fall when they are ripe, in the months of September and October. The rapid manner in which the beach rots after it is cut down renders it unfit for building or fences, but the ſame land which affords the beach produces the hemlock, the white aſh, the elm, and the wild cherry tree. The hemlock (like other evergreens) is a moſt durable wood, and when ſplit in a circular manner affords excellent rails. The white aſh and the elm are likewiſe uſeful for the ſame purpoſe, as well as for building houſes. The wild cherry tree is equal to walnut or mahogany, for the purpoſe of making furniture. This information cannot fail of being agreeable to thoſe farmers who wiſh to change their ſituations, and to provide for their children in a new country. There are now few ſpots on the globe which afford more encouraging proſpects to induſtrious men, than the lands which have been deſcribed, and more eſpecially at this time, when an act of the legiſlature is about to be paſſed to exempt all lands in Pennſylvania from taxation the firſt fifteen years after they are ſettled, and when a ſpirit of wiſdom has inſpired the rulers of Pennſylvania to do away the folly, injuſtice, and oppreſſion of former years.

His Swediſh majeſty has rewarded the inventor or rather improver of a machine for meaſuring the way of a ſhip at ſea; there is a pallet, which, meeting a reſiſtence from the water, as the veſſel moves, has, by that means, a circular motion, under water, faſter or ſlower, as the ſhip moves. The motion is communicated to a dial in the veſſel; the dial has a bell; the bell preciſely ſtrikes the number of geometrical leagues, miles or paces, which the ſhip has run; and thus her diſtance is aſcertained.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following curious fact happened ſome time ago in the city of London. A gentleman who had continually miſemployed his time in ſearch of the philoſopher's ſtone, having left his laboratory open, his maid took the opportunity in his abſence to attempt diſcovering the object of his ſtudies. Among other things, her attention was engaged by a furnace full of fire, in which were ſeveral ſubſtances thrown in under a certain aſpect and diſpoſition of the planets. Her curioſity induced her to ſtir and try to bring out the materials with a very handſome large ſilver ſpoon, that was always uſed at table, which, to her ſurpriſe, melted inſtantly, and fell to the bottom of the furnace.—Terrified at the circumſtance, ſhe flew out of the room. Her maſter ſoon came home, and, on extinguiſhing his chemical fire, was aſtoniſhed and delighted to perceive a maſs of ſilver in his furnace, and imagined that he had proved ſucceſsful in the object of his reſearches, and that he might ſoon make his fortune by the converſion of the baſer into the purer and more valuable metals, and on the ſtrength of this idea, invited a large company the next day to dinner for the purpoſe of acquainting them with his good fortune.

He did not ſleep all night, as may be eaſily imagined, for joy, and the next day had his table furniſhed in the moſt ſumptuous manner. His friends came, were informed of his ſucceſs, and even thoſe who were incredulous congratulated him on the occaſion.—But while he was indulging himſelf during dinner time in the effuſions of triumph, he miſſed his ſilver table ſpoon. The maid was aſked where it was, and ſhe anſwered with equivocation and trembling. Upon inſiſting however, to know, ſhe confeſſed that her curioſity had induced her to attempt extracting ſeveral of the ſubſtances contained in the furnace with it, and that it had melted away from her hand. Her maſter turned pale and fainted, the harmony of the day was totally deſtroyed, and he has ever ſince been in ſuch a ſtate of indiſpoſition as to prove extremely dangerous.

Annapolis, *March* 12.

From the Analytical Review, or New Literary Journal, publiſhed in London, for November, 1788.

ART. XXII. *Remarks on the propoſed plan of a federal government, addreſſed to the citizens of the United States of America, and particularly to the people of Maryland.* By Ariſtides. Annapolis, printed by Frederick Green, printer to the ſtate. Small 8vo. 32 p. 1788.

"While the different American ſtates were engaged in war with Great-Britain, and their political independence hung on the chain of doubtful events, they were united in their councils by the dread of a common enemy, and an ardent zeal for the attainment of one grand object. This band of union being re-

moved, for a time at least, by the peace of 1783, which recognised that independent sovereignty which they had assumed and exercised for years, it became necessary to provide for its permanent security by the establishment of a permanent government. A kind of federal government, under the designation of congress, had already grown out of the circumstances of the times, but the authority which it had necessarily assumed, was not, in every instance, formally and solemnly recognised by each of the states of which that assembly was composed; and new cases had arisen, and might be expected to arise in future. A convention of the individual states was, in these circumstances, held for the purpose of consulting on the subject of what additional powers were necessary to be vested in congress. To the constitution framed out of that of congress and other new regulations by the convention, the greater part of the individual American states were gradually induced to give their assent. But a natural jealousy of the supreme power, and a reluctance to consign new privileges into the hands of congress, were general throughout America, though in some of the states, of which Maryland was one, more violent and obstinate than in others. In this important crisis, Aristides addresses his countrymen, particularly the citizens of Maryland, on the great subject of legislation and government. He recommends the constitution proposed by the convention, viz. an elective president, a senate and an house of representatives, by very sensible arguments, and a species of eloquence that flows from sincerity of intention.

"This treatise is written in a careless and somewhat slovenly manner, with regard to style and composition; but it contains a great deal of sound political observation.

"As the subject of the remarks is in the highest degree interesting, we shall take occasion here to add to the observations of our ingenious author one of our own, which we submit to the consideration of American politicians. After the independence of the United States of the Netherlands was recognised by the Spaniards in the twelve years truce 1609, the individual states began to pay very little regard to the decrees of the states general; and even particular towns and lordships seemed desirous of maintaining entire independence on the states of the provinces within which they were situated. The Dutch government, which had greatly relaxed, and was even threatened with dissolution, recovered its tone through the dangers with which the United Provinces were threatened by the war of thirty years in Germany, which was terminated by the peace of Westphalia. After this, dissentions prevailed uniformly among the Dutch, or were composed, according as they dreaded or were secure against their ambitious neighbours. But the American states have no neighbours by whom they can ever be in danger of being made a conquest. The points of similitude and dissimilitude between the American and Dutch provinces, furnish a curious subject of reflection and conjecture. H. H."

Annapolis, March 6, 1788.

On Monday the twentieth day of April next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Hill's Delight, near Annapolis,

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and other articles too tedious to mention, the property of RALPH FORSTER, deceased; also, the remaining time of a lease, which will expire on the 25th of December, 1791, the terms of which may be known on application to Mr. WILLIAM STEUART, who has power to contract, and who will receive any claims against the said estate, legally proved, in my absence; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

1 GEORGE DIGGES, Administrator.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 24th day of March, 1789, to the highest bidder, for CASH, at the dwelling plantation of VACHEL STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who has been used to cooking, and all other house-work. The cash to be paid on the day of sale.

1st 7th ZACHARIAH JACOB, Executor of VACHEL STEVENS, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to the estate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, upon bond, note or open account, to come in and pay their respective balances; also, that all persons having claims against said deceased, will bring them in legally attested, to

RICHARD BEARD, jun. Executor.

March 6, 1789. 1 Richard Beard

Annapolis, March 5, 1789.

STOPPED, by the subscriber, at his shop, a GOLD LOCKET, with a device in hair work, and a cypher on the back. Whoever has lost the same may have it again by describing the locket and letters, and paying charges, by applying to

1 WILLIAM FARIS.

February 9, 1789.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 2d inst. as a runaway, negro JENNY, whom I know to be the property of JOHN MADDOX, son of William. Her master is desired to pay charges and take her away.

1 THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

ROYAL GIFT,

And the

KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported Jack-Asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring for three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females. The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain; the other of the best breed in the island of Malta. ROYAL GIFT (now seven years old) has increased in size since he covered last season. The KNIGHT of MALTA will be five years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking, resembling a fine barber.

These two JACKS seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for the slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness for quicker movements. The value of mules, on account of their strength, longevity, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

The money is to be paid before the mares or jennies are taken away, as no accounts will be kept. Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided, at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who may incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against theft, escapes or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1789. 1

THERE is at the plantation of WILLIAM HALL, 3d. living on the Head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small black MARE, about four years old, thirteen and an half hands high, with a star in her forehead, and without any perceivable brand, has a long switch tail, and appears unbroke. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1

THERE is in the possession of the subscriber, living at Rezin Hammond's mill, near the Head of Severn River, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, appears to be old, his near hind foot white, has a small star in his forehead, is low in flesh, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

1st 7th WALTER PUMPHREY.

February 4, 1789.

NOTICE.

COLONEL FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county, having assigned his books (and other evidences of debts due him) to his securities, for their indemnification, and the said securities having appointed the subscriber to collect all balances due on the said sheriff's books; all persons concerned are hereby forewarned from paying any money, tobacco, or other property by them received, or that may be owing by them, to any other person than the subscriber, or his order. The late deputies are to receive so far as have been put into their hands for collection, they having given sufficient security to perform the trust reposed in them.

3X THOMAS A. DYSON.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, January 27, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court for the county aforesaid, for a commission to establish, mark and bound, the lines of the following tracts of land, called and known by the names of CHANCE, LINSTEAD, and DISCOVERY, according to law in such cases made and provided.

2 ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

LOST,

FROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was carried off by the ice, the wind being then at north-east, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a SCOW, nearly new, about twenty feet long, and eight or nine feet wide, her sides are gum. From the wind being at north-east, it is imagined she drifted down towards Talley's or Thomas's Point. FOUR DOLLARS REWARD will be given for bringing her to Broad Creek, Kent-Island, or TWO DOLLARS if delivered at Annapolis, in care of Mr. John Sands, jun.

5 JAMES O'BRYON.

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of Mrs. ELIZABETH GARY, on the last of November, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, four or five years old, has a long tail, a mealy belly, and a scar on one of his fore feet. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to the owner, Leonard Gary, living near Pig Point, or to Leonard Selman, near the Governor's Bridge, shall receive the above reward. 2

In COUNCIL, February 24, 1789.

WHEREAS, by a report made by the treasurer of the western shore to this board, it appears that several of the county clerks have neglected to make regular returns of ordinary and marriage licences, licences to retailers of spirituous liquors, licences to sell liquor at horse races, and hawker's and pedler's licences granted, and of fines and forfeitures, forfeited recognizances, and amerciaments, accruing in their respective counties, and also that several of the sheriffs and other officers have neglected to make annual payment of the public money collected by them on the above-mentioned accounts, whereby the revenue of the state is greatly injured; notice is hereby given, that it is determined by this board to take effectual steps for compelling a compliance with the law in the before-mentioned respects, of which all persons concerned, as well on the eastern as the western shore, are desired to pay attention.

By order,

3 T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

Patowmack Company.

AT a meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY the 17th of February, 1789.

Agreeable to the acts of the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, the said president and directors direct, that the proprietors advance and pay into the hands of the treasurer five per cent. on the shares held by them respectively, on or before the tenth day of April next.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

The President and Directors, at the time of their last call, flattered themselves that another would not be necessary, till they could compel delinquent subscribers to pay up. Legal proceedings have been carried on as far as the service of executions against many, but the money is not yet in the treasury. The President and Directors have therefore been obliged, with other efforts, to make another call, or to see their exertions by which the Shanandoah and Seneca Falls are already so far reduced as to have permitted the passage of a few loaded boats, produce no substantial benefit. It is now, however, happily ascertained that a few months labour more, in a favourable state of the river, will effect a safe and easy navigation through the Shanandoah and Seneca, and to the Great Falls.

Those who have not complied with the two last calls, are requested to do it immediately, or coercive measures will be pursued speedily. 2

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-dresser,

ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, that he still carries on the business of HAIR-DRESSING, and CUSHION and WIG-MAKING, in the newest fashions, and neatest manner.

As he is supplied with an assortment of the best perfumes, pomatums, powder and hair, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, he hopes to merit the custom of those who please to honour him with their commands.

He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for the great encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

He has just received from Europe an elegant new fashioned CUSHION, called the SUPHRIZE, and a large assortment of HAIR of different lengths and colours.

Orders from any part of the state will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

N. B. High wages will be given for good journeymen to the above business. 5

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwelling house, with brick ends and cellar, and very convenient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situation, are thought unnecessary, as no person would purchase who would not examine the premises. This property will be sold for any state or continental securities, good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with security, upon the regular payment of interest at five per cent. per annum. Apply to

4 JAMES RINGGOLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to ascertain and mark the boundaries of a tract of land called ROBIN HOOD's FOREST, and where the lines formerly run, agreeable to a late act of assembly. 3 JEREMIAH JONES.

Charles county, Port-Tobacco, February 15, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against me are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, that they may be discharged.

3X WALTER MILLER.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, That no application whatever, from any county or counties, relating to their particular policy or government, or from one or more individuals, although the ſtate be concerned, ſhall be taken in conſideration during any future ſeſſion, unleſs the ſame be preferred within ten days after the firſt meeting of the general aſſembly; provided always, that this reſolution ſhall not extend to any caſe where the ſubject matter, or any material circumſtance thereof, ſhall ariſe or happen during the ſeſſion in which the application is made, and after the time limited as aforeſaid.

RESOLVED, That no bill or reſolution grounded on any application included within the above reſolution ſhall be taken into conſideration by either the ſenate or houſe of delegates, unleſs the ſame ſhall be tranſmitted from the houſe in which it originates within fourteen days after the expiration of the ten days given for making applications as aforeſaid.

RESOLVED, That the above reſolutions be immediately publiſhed for ſix weeks in the two Baltimore news-papers, and the Annapolis Gazette, and for the ſame number of weeks in every year next immediately preceding the day on which the general aſſembly ſhall meet.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 21, 1788: Read and aſſented to.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

ST. JOHN's COLLEGE.

THE viſitors and governors of St. John's College having, on the 10th of May, 1786, authoriſed Samuel Chaſe, Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanſon, or any two of them, to appoint a perſon to collect the money, then or thereafter to be ſubſcribed: we, the ſaid Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanſon, did accordingly, ſoon after, appoint Archibald Golder, of the city of Annapolis. Of this appointment the public was duly notified. The collector advertiſed times and places for his attendance in ſeveral counties. He attended agreeably to his notice, and moreover made perſonal application to many of the ſubſcribers. But, although the ſtipulated periods of payment have long ſince elapſed, not more than 1500l. out of 11,024l. have been paid.

We have this day renewed our agreement with the collector. Subſcribers who have not yet paid their firſt third, are requeſted, without delay, to pay the ſame, and ſuch further part, as they ſhall think proper, to the ſaid Archibald Golder, or to Benjamin Harwood, treaſurer. They will be called on, within a reaſonable time, to make the ſecond and third payments, the laſt of which was due on the 1ſt of June, 1787.—All legal methods of compulſion would be as diſagreeable to the viſitors as diſgraceful to ſubſcribers. But it is the indiſpenſable duty of truſtees to adopt ſuch modes of exacting payment, as ſhall be found neceſſary, or expedient.

The building of the college was projected, and begun on a plan, in ſome meaſure, proportioned to its nominal funds. For a conſiderable length of time, it has been ſuſpended, for want of money.—The gentlemen who ſubſcribed liberally, and paid with punctuality, had a right to expect, in the courſe of four years, that the work would be complete, and the ſeminary beginning to flouriſh. They cannot but remember the generous patriotic ardor, with which the inſtitution was commenced. They have ſuſtained an injury from all thoſe whoſe neglect or failure has retarded its progreſs; and, for their ſatisfaction, as well as for other purpoſes, a liſt of ſubſcribers names, with the ſums ſubſcribed, and the ſums paid, will probably be publiſhed as ſoon as conveniently may be, after the 12th day of May next.

At a meeting of the viſitors and governors, on the 5th of July, 1786, the ſecond Tueſdays in February, May, Auguſt and November, were appointed for their quarterly meetings. A ſufficient number hath not, ſince that period, been convened, although extraordinary meetings have been requeſted, by public advertiſement and perſonal ſolicitation. As the repeated diſappointments of thoſe who have repaired to Annapolis, at their own expence, for the ſole purpoſe of meeting the viſitors, may perhaps, without ſome particular notice, prevent their attendance, at the next regular ſtated meeting, we take the liberty of moſt earneſtly entreating every gentleman, who has accepted the truſt of a viſitor and governor of St. John's College, to attend on the ſecond Tueſday of May next. As the general court will be held on that day, we preſume no time more convenient can be mentioned.

It is perhaps proper to inform the public, that the number of viſitors cannot exceed twenty-four, that not leſs than nine can form the corporation; that it has never exceeded eleven; that by death it is reduced to ten; that not leſs than ſeven have authority to act; and that only two, at this time, reſide at Annapolis. It is almoſt needleſs to add, that matters of the greateſt importance await their conſideration. It is much to be wiſhed, that the number were completed or increaſed. Whether this object may not be attained, provided nine ſhall be convened, will be debated at their next meeting; and we hope that, if any gentleman be diſpoſed to reſign, he will at leaſt beſtow his endeavours, that the body may be firſt enabled to ſupply his place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL,
ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON.

Annapolis, February 9, 1789. 4

February 14, 1789.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of EZEKIEL GOTT, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and all indebted to ſaid eſtate are earneſtly deſired to make payment, and prevent trouble.

EZEKIEL GOTT, Executor. 2

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive. 4f

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in laſt month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his noſtrils are remarkably wide, he ſometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely ſenſible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old hat, ſhoes and ſtockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without ſleeves, and ſundry other cloaths—He has been ſeen near this town ſince he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid negro, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this ſtate and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 15

To be LET for a term of years, on good ſecurity,

A MOST valuable and beautiful FARM, ſituate on the north ſide of Severn river, about ſix miles from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES, STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Alſo a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN, pleaſantly ſituated, with a quantity of LAND within two miles of Annapolis.

Any perſon inclinable to leaſe either of the above farms may be informed of the terms by applying to Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis, or Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, in Baltimore. 11

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL's RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about ſix hundred acres, more or leſs; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houſes, tobacco houſe and other houſes, a good apple orchard, ſeveral acres of fine meadow land cleared and ſowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing ſtream, and a good mill ſeat. It will be ſold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to ſuit the purchaſers. Bond and approved ſecurity muſt be given, and the intereſt paid annually. Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe may view the premiſes and apply to tf

THOMAS CONTEE. 14

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,

JAMES WILLIAMS. 23

St. Mary's county, February 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro GIRL, fifteen or ſixteen years old, named BETTY, ſhe ſays ſhe is the property of JOHN RADCLIFF, of Charles county; her dreſs cannot be deſcribed as ſhe is all in rags. Alſo negro NED, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, is very black, has on an old white broad cloth coat and waiſtcoat, blue cloth breeches, negro ſhoes and ſtockings; he ſays he is the property of THOMAS DRANE, of Montgomery county, about fourteen or fifteen miles above Georgetown. Their maſters are deſired to take them away and pay charges to 3x PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco-houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe miſfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

October 20, 1788. 20 NATHAN SOPER.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the ſtreets called Tabernacle-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES STEUART. 6

January 9, 1789.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an excluſive privilege of running STAGES on the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland.

ROBERT HODGSON.
GERSHOM JOHNSON. 6

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Cruikſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Paton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions—and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers. 19

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.